Summary of Country Reports

Submitted to the

Energy Efficiency Working Party

Period from January 2010 to September 2010

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policy of the International Energy Agency (IEA) Secretariat or of its individual member countries. This paper is a work in progress, designed to elicit comments and further debate; thus, comments are welcome, directed to the authors at: sara.pasquier@iea.org

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Energy Efficiency Working Party

September 2010

1. Introduction

This report provides a summary of the 26 country reports submitted by the following countries to the IEA by 24 September 2010:

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovak Republic
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- UK
- USA

The purpose of this summary report is to highlight energy efficiency policy action and planning in IEA member countries since the last meeting of the Energy Efficiency Working Party (EEWP)[1] held in January 2010. This paper provides an overview of energy efficiency developments across all sectors, but is not meant to be a comprehensive review of every

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All 28 IEA member countries are members of the Energy Efficiency Working Party (EEWP). The EEWP provides advice to the IEA Standing Committee on Long-Term Cooperation (SLT) and other IEA bodies on the means to achieve 1) highly effective energy efficiency policy development, implementation and evaluation in the IEA member countries and, where appropriate, IEA non-member countries and 2) trends, policies and priorities for maximising energy efficiency uptake.

energy efficiency-related policy in IEA member countries. At the request of the EEWP, this issue of the country report summary focuses particularly on transport.

Countries reported a wide range of energy efficiency policy activity. Compared with past reports, energy efficiency policy planning seems to be giving way to programme implementation in the buildings, lighting and appliances sectors. Planning and implementation is underway in the transport sector. Measures in this sector are diverse and include financial support for electric vehicle R&D and pilot projects, fiscal policies to encourage the purchase of efficient vehicles, eco-drive programmes and vehicle labelling. Measures of note outside the transport sector include the promotion of smart metering.

2. Changes in policy context

Energy efficiency governance: Several countries noted changes in government or agencies and the resulting impact on energy efficiency policy. As for new institutions, the Danish Energy Saving Trust was established in **Denmark** in March 2010. This Trust will expand previous activities and initiatives undertaken by the Danish Electricity Saving Trust with the goal to promote energy savings in households, the public sector and the commercial and industrial sectors. The Trust is an independent, public-sector authority formed under the Ministry of Climate and Energy. In **Hungary**, elections were held in April 2010. The new government has said it will focus on measures to improve economic competitiveness, including measures to increase energy efficiency. The institutions in charge of energy in Hungary have changed, with energy strategy development and the energy performance of buildings managed by the Ministry for National Economy. The Ministry of National Development is in charge of energy strategy implementation and related projects. In **Japan**, there was a change in Prime Minister in June 2010. In February 2010, the Dutch Cabinet resigned. As a result, few new policies have been developed or implemented in the **Netherlands** over the past few months. The **UK** saw the creation of a coalition government following the May 2010 General Election. This coalition government, made up of the Conservative and Liberal Democrat parties, outlined mutual priorities in a "Coalition Agreement." These priorities include measures to achieve a low-carbon and eco-friendly economy**.**

Energy efficiency funding**:** Several governments described new funding for energy efficiency-related activities. For example, the **Austrian** Climate and Energy Fund received a budget of EUR 150 million for 2010.[2] In June 2010, a programme called "New Energies 2020" was launched with a budget of EUR 35.97 million. Among other objectives, this programme seeks to improve energy efficiency in industry and the commercial sector. **Japan** announced the extension of the Eco-point program for residential homes for an additional year. Funding for this programme has been included in the New Economic Stimulus Package announced in August 2010. Houses under construction by December 2011 are eligible for a rebate under this scheme. **Portugal** approved the Energy Efficiency Fund by Decree-Law number 50/2010 in May 2010. This Fund aims to resource the programs and measures outlined under the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The Fund can support technology-oriented transport, residential, commercial, industry and public sector projects; cross-sectoral energy efficiency action in the areas of behaviour, taxation/incentives and financing, and projects not covered by the NEEAP, but that clearly lead to energy efficiency improvements. The **UK** outlined plans to create a Green Investment Bank. The goal of the

[2] In addition to energy efficiency, this budget supports renewable energy, and a variety of other clean-tech developments.

Bank would be to deliver financial interventions to deal with market failures specific to green investment. The Green Investment Bank will be privately financed, and plans will be put forward following the Spending Review in the fall.

Other governments described the completion of funding for some energy efficiency activity. In **Canada,** for example, funding for the current suite of Canada's ecoENERGY Efficiency programming will end in March 2011. Programmes are now under review to ensure that investments continue to benefit the Canadian economy and meet national objectives.

Recent data on energy consumption and intensity

Countries continue to attribute decreases in energy consumption from 2008 to 2009 with the economic crisis and decreases in intensity with new energy efficiency policies.

Overall energy consumption in **Belgium** declined in 2009 compared to 2008. Industrial energy use dropped 11.8%, service-sector energy use increased 2.3%, residential consumption remained steady, with a slight increase of 0,4%, and energy consumption in the transport sector rose 0,5% in 2009, compared with 2008.

Denmark reported preliminary energy statistics for 2009 that show a relatively large decrease in total energy consumption compared to 2008 numbers.

In **France**, primary energy intensity decreased by 2,7% in 2009, compared with 0,3% in 2008. Energy consumption per capita decreased 5,7% for primary energy and 3,5% for final energy in 2009. Primary energy consumption in **Germany** declined approximately 6% (13,341 petajoules) in 2009 compared with 2008. This is roughly equivalent to the energy consumption of all Germany (East and West combined) prior to the first oil price crisis in 1972. Despite the economic crisis, Germany's aggregate energy productivity (GDP per unit of primary energy use) decreased by 1.25% from EUR 160 to EUR 162 per GJ primary energy consumption. In **Hungary**, energy use declined by 7.6% in 2009, but it is expected to grow by 0,5% in 2010, based on the energy use recorded in the first six months of this year. Energy intensity in **Korea** declined from 0.30 toe/$1,000 in 2008 to 0.29 toe/$1,000 in 2009.

In **Spain**, energy intensity decreased in 2009 for the 5th consecutive year. Compared with 2008, energy intensity decreased 3.6% in 2009. The **UK** experienced a decrease in primary energy consumption of 6.3% in 2009, compared with 2008, largely because of the economic recession. Energy consumption by final users fell 6.7%. In fact, energy consumption decreased in all sectors, with industry falling 13.1% and the service sector decreasing 8.5%. Because of the decrease in energy consumption over the 2008-2009 period, energy consumption has fallen to its lowest level since 1995. The **US** reported that energy consumption dropped roughly 5% in 2009 compared with 2008. Energy intensity in 2009 dropped by about 2.5%.

Some countries reported energy efficiency trends from 2007-2008. **Portugal**, for example, saw total final consumption (TFC) decrease 0.8% from 18.69 Mtoe in 2007 to 18.54 Mote in 2008. The transport sector was the largest consumer of energy, followed by the industrial sector and by the residential sector.

3. Significant policy developments

Transport

Countries reported on a wide range of policies to promote energy efficiency in the transport sector. Countries often outline these policies in their National Energy Efficiency Strategies and Action Plans. **Belgium,** for example, highlighted a four-pillar transport policy in its NEEAP that seeks to manage travel demand, promote more energy efficiency alternatives to road and air traffic, encourage innovations in transport technology and sensitize the public to more sustainable modes of transport. **Hungary's** NEEAP outlines two transport measures, including a tax on heavy vehicles and P+R for energy-efficient passenger transport. **New**

Zealand's NZEECS sets the objective of a more efficient transport system, with greater diversity of fuels and renewable energy technologies. **Poland's** NEEAP outlines measures to improve energy efficiency through planning and coordinating traffic management and transport infrastructure and through supporting certain means of transport. **Spain's** NEEAP covers 15 categories of measures on transport including, among other areas, urban mobility plans, eco-driving of private and public vehicles and plans to promote a more efficient private car fleet.

Many countries highlighted transport policies independent of national strategies and action plans. For example, on April 1, 2010, the **US** Environmental Protection Agency and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration issued regulations that will require cars and light trucks combined to get an average of 35.5 miles per gallon by 2016 (6.6 liters/100 km; 250 g CO2/mile), moving up a 2007 law that required the same efficiency by 2020. It is estimated that the new requirements will save 1.8 billion barrels of oil and cut carbon emissions by about 960 million metric tons over the life of the vehicles covered by the new requirements.

The following section will highlight policies in member countries to promote electric vehicles, fiscal policies, eco-drive programmes and vehicle labelling.

Electric vehicles

Measures to promote electric vehicles are diverse. Many countries are implementing a package of measures ranging from fiscal policies to pilot projects. For example, an **Austrian** Climate and Energy Fund initiative has promoted electric vehicle tax incentives, charging stations and traffic restriction exemptions. A programme in a third region is under development. **Denmark** extended a tax exemption on electric cars until the end of 2015. By the end of 2010, **Norway** expects to have around 2500 public charging stations for electric vehicles thanks to a EUR 6 million electric-vehicle infrastructure project included in the 2009 stimulus package. Earlier this year, the Norwegian parliament granted 12,5 million to R&D and demonstration projects connected to renewable fuels and electric vehicle technology. TRANSNOVE and the Research Council of Norway administer these programs. In January 2010, **Switzerland's** National Council Committee for the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy approved motion 09.468 calling for better conditions for electric vehicles.

Several countries report a concerted effort to position their economies to benefit from a global transition to electric vehicles. The Ministry of Transport in **Finland**, for example, began an evaluation of how best to promote the comprehensive introduction of electric cars into the Finnish transport system in April 2010, and the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (Tekes) is preparing a development programme for electric vehicles and related systems. In May, **Germany** launched a National Platform for Electric Mobility (NPE) to develop concrete steps for implementing Germany's plan to become a leading market in the electric mobility sector. The goal is to put at least one million electric vehicles on the German streets by 2020. **Portugal's** National Energy Strategy (Cabinet Resolution 29/2010) reinforces the government's ambition to position Portugal as an electric mobility reference. Decree-Law 39/2010 regulates electric mobility and related incentives. Moreover, as part of Portugal's Program for Electric Mobility, 25 municipalities that signed a cooperation agreement will present municipal plans for electric mobility by the end of 2010. Charging networks are also underway. The **Spanish** government approved the Integral

Strategy to Impulse EV/PHEVin Spring 2010. This strategy describes steps needed to place Spain at the forefront of clean and efficient technologies.

Other transport measures to support energy efficiency reported by countries include fiscal policies, eco-drive programmes and labelling.

Fiscal policies

In addition to the fiscal policies mentioned above to promote electric vehicles, several countries reported implementation of road and motor taxes. **Denmark**, for example, planned a road pricing system for heavy-duty vehicles as part of its tax reform. This programme will go into effect in 2012. **Germany** introduced a CO_2-based motor vehicle tax for new cars. **The Netherlands** also implemented a differentiated car sales tax according to car CO_2 emissions, but postponed a decision about whether to introduce a road tax. **Ireland** highlighted a successful policy to link the vehicle registration tax and the annual road tax with vehicle CO_2 emissions. Evaluations of this programme show a dramatic reduction of CO_2 emissions per kilometre since its introduction.

Switzerland was the only country to mention a tax on transportation fuels. This proposed tax was rejected in the first parliamentary chamber in spring 2010 primarily because of concerns about the economic impact on the population living in remote mountain areas.

Eco-Drive

One of the IEA 25 energy efficiency recommendations for the transport sector is for governments to implement eco-drive programmes. **Canada** reports that it provided training to 14,000 transportation professionals on fuel-saving techniques for fleet vehicles; support training for 580,000 new drivers on better driving practices in the 2009/2010 fiscal year. Canada also mentions that its eco-transport programmes provide tips for driving and training. **Belgium**, **Greece** and **The Netherlands** also pointed out planned or ongoing eco-drive programmes.

Labelling

A range of transport labelling activity is occurring in IEA member countries – including voluntary and mandatory vehicle and tyre labelling schemes. **Finland,** for example, introduced a voluntary energy labelling scheme for new cars in spring 2010. Labels are assigned to vehicles based on fuel consumption and emissions. **Germany** is revising a National Ordinance on Energy Consumption Labelling for cars based on CO_2 emissions and taking into account vehicle mass. **Switzerland** plans to introduce a new energy label based on CO_2 emissions from motor vehicles by 2011.

Japan implemented a voluntary labelling scheme in January 2010 for fuel-economic tyres. Labels cover "surface frictional properties" and "wet grip grading." **Korea** will introduce tyre labelling regulation at the end of 2010. All tyres for passenger cars will be required to have a label (grade 1-5) from the second half of 2012. The **EU** has developed tyre labelling requirements. Regulation EC/1222/2009 of November 2009 seeks to harmonise information on the energy performance of tyres, wet braking and external rolling noise. It will apply to EU member countries from November 2012 on.

Buildings

Many countries including **Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic**, **Sweden** and **Turkey** reported ongoing measures to improve the efficiency of the buildings sector. These measures range from tougher building codes, to fiscal policies to support more efficient technologies. Several countries, including **Australia** and **Denmark** have policies in place to encourage efficient heat pumps. **Finland, France, Ireland** and **Spain** reported plans for future measures in the buildings sector. As the focus of this Country Report is on transport, a detailed description of these policies will not be provided.

Multi-level governance: Two countries mentioned programmes to support energy efficiency in the buildings sector at a sub-national level. In **Canada**, the federal and provincial governments have cooperated to upgrade the National Energy Code for Buildings for 2011 and to support home retrofits. **Sweden** started a programme to support energy efficiency measures by regional and municipal actors in January 2010. The programme has received applications from 75 municipalities and 9 regional councils. For the 2010-2014 period, the government has allocated SEK 99 million (EUR 10 million) annually to support local and regional projects that include at least two of the measures listed in Annex VI of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2006/32/EC).

On a side note, the **United States** reports that, as of September 2010, almost all of the USD billions of new funding for energy efficiency has been committed to state and local governments.

Lighting and appliances

Lighting: Few countries mentioned lighting policies, perhaps because many of the actions to address inefficient lighting are underway. **Australia** detailed lamp import data shows that over 2007-June 2010, around 75 million incandescent GLS lamp sales were substituted with lower wattage halogens (17 million) and CFLs (58 million) due to the policy to phase out inefficient incandescent lamps. As no lamps are manufactured in Australia, records of lamp imports are a reasonable proxy for lamp sales. Estimated total consumer financial benefits approach half a billion dollars (AUD).

Appliances: Few countries reported on policies to promote energy-efficient appliances. The notable exceptions were **Australia**, **Japan** and the **United States**. A revised version of the report 'Home Entertainment (HE) - Product Profile', released for comment in November 2009, was published in August 2010 in **Australia**. The report was commissioned to consider a range of HE products and includes both standby and operating energy use of these products. The report also investigates the use of a combination of policy tools to achieve potential energy and greenhouse savings. Subscription or pay TV set-top boxes are now covered by a Voluntary Code of Conduct. The agreement, between the government and the major Australian pay TV providers, came into effect in January 2010 and runs to 2020. The code meets or exceeds the European 'best practice' benchmarks for set-top-box energy performance.

Japan has decided to extend its Eco-point scheme for electrical appliances by three months, with a new end date in March 2011. More than 1.9 million applications were received between May 2009 and July 2010. Sales of "green appliances" such as TV and A/C continue

to exceed 2 digit growth rates. By the end of July 2010, Eco Points issued equalled 268.1 billion yen.

The **US** Department of Energy (DOE) initiated the development of minimum energy efficiency standards for televisions. During the past year, DOE has put in place more than 40 enforcement actions to ensure compliance with efficiency standards and Energy Star labelling requirements. In March 2010, DOE issued more stringent minimum efficiency standards for small electric motors, residential water heaters and certain other heating products. The water heater standards included a requirement that large residential storage heaters adopt heat pump technology by 2015. More recently, the government responded favourably to an agreement reached between appliance manufacturers, efficiency advocates and other stakeholders to set substantially more stringent standards for refrigerators, freezers, clothes washers, clothes dryers, dishwashers and room air conditioners. In August, DOE proposed new, tougher certification, compliance and enforcement regulations for the standards programme.

Industry and energy management

Several countries highlighted programmes to support energy efficiency in industry. For example, in **Austria**, "Energy Efficient Companies", a programme to promote energy efficiency in the industrial and commercial sectors, has been continued in 2010 with the focus on ventilators/air conditioning and a budget of EUR 325,000. The goal of the programme is to reduce energy consumption (by at least 50 million kWh/year) and reduce CO_2 by at least 20,000 t/year. Companies are provided information and advice.

Concerning industry in **Belgium**, the energy efficiency covenants with large industrial companies expire in 2012-2013. In 2010, the covenants and the results are being evaluated and proposals for renewing the covenants are being developed.

The Revised Energy Conservation Act in **Japan** has been fully implemented as of April 2010. This Act stipulated that firms and enterprises with a recorded 1500kl (oil equivalent) or more of energy consumption for the FY2009 were required to report to the METI local branch by the end of May 2010. Designated firms and enterprises were then requested to nominate an Energy Managing Director and Energy Management Plan Promoter and report their names to the METI branch. Designated firms and enterprises were also required to submit their annual report on energy consumption and mid & long-term plan to the METI branch by the end of November 2010.

Turkey trained and certified 1525 energy managers in the period between September 2009 and September 2010. It also hosted the 9th international energy manager course in June 2010. Measures and voluntary agreements begun in 2009 to encourage energy efficiency in industrial establishments are continuing in 2010.

Several countries outlined measures to promote energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). **Portugal,** for example, published two tenders under the National Strategic Reference Framework to support energy efficiency in SMEs through the "Diversification and Efficiency - Solar Thermal" incentives system.

Denmark developed a light version of its energy management guide in order to make the principles more applicable for small and medium sized enterprises.

Hungary's "Széchenyi Plan", described in more detail in section 5 guarantees significantly more support for Hungarian SMEs than has previously been available in that country.

Smart grids and meters

A significant trend of the past few months has been the rise in activity related to smart grids and meters. Six countries mentioned programmes to support smart-meter development. In many of these programmes, the national government provides financial support for smart-grid pilot projects.

In **Australia**, the technical standard (AS4755) is being developed for demand response (DR) interfaces for appliances that make the largest contribution to residential sector peak electricity demand. These appliances have been identified as air conditioners, swimming pool pump-units, hot water heaters and electric vehicle battery chargers. The aim is to establish a smart meter-smart appliance infrastructure to allow customers to respond easily to dynamic electricity prices.

Italy's Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas Resolution of March 2010 ARG/elt 39/10 establishes new incentives for smart grid pilot projects. The resolution introduces incentives to support investments related to the development of smart grids projects and the installation of smart meters.

Japan has launched a Smart Meter System Study Group to discuss institutional issues associated with smart meters. The Group is tasked with identifying the role of smart meters in the energy management system using it, identifying institutional and technical challenges for the execution of the above roles and making steps towards the widespread use of smart meters.

Portugal's InovGrid Programme supports the installation of smart systems for energy metering in about 10% of electricity consumers in the residential sector. This project aims, namely, to facilitate the penetration of renewables energy in the electricity grid. The pilot phase is being completed, and the launch of a larger, more structured project began in February 2010. In April 2010, the concept of *InovCity* was introduced – a new way to generate and supply electricity. Évora was the chosen city to host the InovGrid pilot-project, and it is expected that until the end of 2010, about 30 thousand consumers (households, small trade and industry) will be connected to the smart grid, covering the entire municipality of Évora.

In July 2010, the **UK** government with Ofgem published The Smart Metering Implementation Programme Prospectus containing proposals for the delivery of electricity and gas smart metering in Great Britain. This Prospectus covers both domestic households and small to medium non-domestic sites. The Prospectus document, which represents the joint views of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (GEMA), sets out proposals for and asks for views on how smart metering will be delivered.

The **US** Recovery Act dedicated $4 billion to modernizing the electricity grid, including support for the deployment of 18 million smart meters and 877 digital sensors. As a result, a number of US utilities have now begun widespread installation of smart meters.

Evaluation

Few countries mentioned programme and policy evaluation. In **Australia**, however, between 2009 and 2010, energy regulatory agencies tested over 160 computers (desktop and laptop) to establish the range of efficiency offered for sale on the Australian market. Suppliers' energy efficiency claims were examined using the ENERGY STAR measurement protocol, the methodology used globally by industry. At the time the US moved to ENERGY STAR version 5, almost 25% of tested models in Australia met version 4 of this standard. This suggests new computer technologies are introduced in Australia on similar timelines to those in the **USA**. At the other end of the spectrum, 45% of computers randomly selected from the marketplace did not meet ENERGY STAR requirements established more than a decade ago. This suggests market forces are not retiring older, inefficient designs. The results of this evaluation also challenged assumptions surrounding information availability and labelling. In a sample of 48 computers, 11 claiming ENERGY STAR status failed to meet basic labelling requirements required of partners. Furthermore, despite specific instructions to competent purchasing staff and retail outlets about purchasing computers with particular features or status, many products purchased did not meet the requirement for ENERGY STAR version 4 or version 5 computers. This suggests it is hard for consumers to obtain accurate information, even when motivated to do so.

The **Australian** Government has proposed regulation to overcome these issues. A Regulatory Impact Statement: for Computers and Computer Monitors will be released in 2010, proposing regulation from 2011. After three years of consultation with suppliers of computers and monitors, the testing protocol will align with ENERGY STAR Version 5 and establish performance requirements cost effective for Australia.

4. Strategic planning

Many countries appear to be undertaking analysis that incorporates energy efficiency action into energy and climate change plans. **Germany** is currently working on an **energy concept** that will formulate guidelines for a clean, reliable energy supply on the basis of a stock-take and on the basis of targeted scenarios for 2050. The concept will take a clear economic policy approach and rely on the creativity and innovative capacity of the market and competition. The aim of the concept is to have renewables account for the main share of the energy supply over the long term. **Hungary** plans to launch a large-scale economic incentive package, called the Szechenyi Plan in early 2011. This multi-year programme with a EUR 2,5 billion budget will be used to encourage the revival and improve the competitiveness of the economy. Two of the plans seven priority areas – green economy and home-guiding programme – include energy efficiency measures. These programmes are expected to lead to 100,000 private and public building dwelling unit[3] energy efficiency refurbishments per year. The energy efficiency of small and medium enterprises will also be a priority under this plan.

Japan revised a Basic Plan of Energy in June 2010 to address energy security and climate challenges. The Cabinet also issued a New Growth Strategy in June. **Korea's** Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth and enforcement decree took effect in April 2010. A legal framework for implementing green growth strategies, including measures to promote energy efficiency, has now been established.

[3] For accounting purposes, public buildings are converted into multiple "dwelling units".

In June 2010, Secretary of State Chris Huhne presented the first ever Annual Energy Statement to the **UK** Parliament. This statement fulfils commitments outlined in the Coalition's Programme for Government to publish an annual statement to set strategic energy policy and guide investment. The UK also published the 2050 Pathways Analysis that outlines six pathways to 2050 with varying degrees of action from sectors such as renewable, bio-energy, nuclear, carbon capture and storage and energy efficiency.

In addition to energy efficiency plans, countries are adopting National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP) in line with European Directive 2009/28/EC. **Italy,** for example, adopted a NREAP in June 2010. Over the summer, **Greece** also adopted a NREAP.

National energy and energy efficiency strategies

In addition to linking energy efficiency to broader climate and security goals, countries continue to strengthen and implement dedicated national energy efficiency strategies and action plans.

In March 2010, the **Austrian** federal Minister of Economy and Minister of Environment presented the Austrian Energy Strategy, pointing out major targets such as the increase of the building refurbishment rate from its current rate of 1.2% to 3% to 2020 and the launch of the energy efficiency programme for the industrial and commercial sectors. A pre-evaluation carried out by the Austrian Energy Agency, the Federal Environment Agency, the Austrian Institute of Economic Research and the Austrian regulator E-Control, affirmed that the goal to stabilize final energy consumption at the 2005 level of 1 100 PJ can be achieved by implementing the majority of the measures proposed in the Energy Strategy. In February, 2010, the **Finnish** Government passed a decision intensifying measures to enhance energy efficiency measures. The Action Plan is aimed at reaching the objectives set in the long-term climate and energy strategy of 2008. The government published for public consultation the new draft of the **New Zealand** Energy Strategy (NZES) and the New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (NZEECS).

The **Portuguese** government established a new National Energy Strategy 2020 (ENE 2020) in April 2010 that updates the previous 2005 strategy. Improving energy efficiency is presented as one of the five priority areas.

The **Slovak Republic** has started drafting its second NEEAP for years 2011-2013. Points outlined in the 2008-2010 NEEAP are gradually being carried out, namely the establishment of an energy efficiency monitoring system and preparation of secondary legislation for the Energy Efficiency Act.

Turkey has been revising its National Energy Efficiency Strategy. The draft strategy is under final consideration by related stakeholders.

New Laws

A few countries reported new laws. In **France**, the «Grenelle 1» law was adopted by parliament in August 2009. A second law, «Grenelle 2», published in 2010 complements and reinforces Grenelle 1.

In **Italy,** Article 4 of Decree-Law March 25, 2010, No 40, introduces a new incentives package of 300 M€ for energy efficiency in different sectors.

An executive decree in the **Slovak Republic** outlines rules regarding energy customers´ data provided by utilities for energy efficiency monitoring systems.

5. International collaboration

Countries continue to engage in a wide range of international energy efficiency activities. The International Partnership of Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) was launched at the G8 Energy Ministers' Meeting in May 2009 with the objective to facilitate actions that yield high energy efficiency gains. **Australia** joined at the first meeting of the IPEEC Policy Committee in Washington DC on 11 May 2010. Other IEA member countries involved in IPEEC include **Canada**, **France**, **Germany**, **Italy**, **Japan**, **Korea**, the **UK** and the **US**.

Australia also continues to be involved in project areas under the Building and Appliances Taskforce (BATF) of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP).

Canada announced at the Major Economies Forum Clean Energy Ministerial in July 2010 that it would take a leading role in three pilot projects to support international energy efficiency cooperation. The pilots will take place under the Global Superior Energy Performance initiative and support the development and implementation of ISO 50001, the new international standard for energy management.

In February 2010, **Finnish** and **Russian** energy ministers signed an MOU enhancing cooperation on efficient energy production and consumption, as well as renewable energy. The main areas of cooperation include: energy efficiency (particularly industry and housing); electricity production efficiency and CHP; public policy and energy efficiency at national and regional levels; legislation development, project finance and other governance measures.

Ireland's energy agency, the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, hosted a European Energy Network meeting in Dublin on 22 September at which the twin issues of energy efficiency in buildings and industry were examined.

Italy's ENEA promotes collaboration with organisations and institutions in other countries that work on science and technology. It also defines technical standards, participates in major research programmes and international organisations and provides expertise on request. Of note, ENEA collaborates with the European Union, IEA, IAEA, OECD, NEA and on international initiatives such as EUREKA, ITER, ITPA, CSLF, GIF, IPHE and VAMAS, to name a few. Currently, ENEA UTEE is actively involved in several international activities related to energy efficiency, including the Worldwide Energy Efficiency Action through Capacity building and Training (WEACT), a task under IPEEC.

The **US** hosted the first Clean Energy Ministerial and launched a new international project called the Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment Effort in June 2010. The US also launched the Global Superior Energy Performance (GSEP) initiative that will support national efforts to encourage widespread adoption of ISO 50001 by major energy-using industries, as well as by large and institutional entities.

6. Conclusions

This report aims to highlight energy efficiency policy action and planning since the last EEWP in January 2010, based on the 26 reports received from member countries. Energy efficiency policy action continues to be a priority and, with a few exceptions, significant funds continue to be dedicated to this policy area.

Countries outlined an impressive range of activities, particularly in the transport sector. Many countries are creating plans and implementing programmes to promote electric vehicles. Others have adopted fiscal policies, implemented eco-driving programmes and put in place labelling schemes to promote energy-efficient technologies.

Outside of the transport sector, interest in smart grids and international cooperation appears to be building. Country reports also suggest a concerted effort to build energy efficiency measures into overall climate and energy strategies and plans.

Lastly, the country reports overwhelmingly suggest a commitment to maintain or increase energy efficiency policy.